THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY 17 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3201

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE.—The "AURORA." 550 Tons, J. A. Cox, Commander, under engagement to Government, to sail on the 24th instant, carries a Surgeon, and is fitted up in the most comfortable style for Passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

WOOLER AND Co.

Plans with prices, may be had on application.—Bombay, 16th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. *John William Dare*, and of *Mr. Cosmo Richard Howard*, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

(Signed) PARY DARE, & Co.

Madras, 8th Jan. 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Joze Maria Pinto*, lately trading in Bombay, with *Sir Roger de Faria*, *Luis Francisco da Silva*, and *Francisco Antonio da Carvalho*, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Roger de Faria and Company, hath presented a petition to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay, praying for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo. IV. Chap. 73, together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects-

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 16th day of Jan. 1839.

AUCTION

ON Thursday the 24th January instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for public Sale, at his late residence the "BEE HIVE" (on the North West side of Malabar Hill) the Household Furniture and Property of the late JAMES BRUCE SIMSON, Esquire, of the Civil Service; the same consists of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-ware, Cutlery, Blackwood Furniture, comprizing Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to match, Pier Tables with marble Slabs, Screens, Teapoys, a Set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Jackwood Side-board, Chairs, Handsome Chandeliers, Double Branched Wallshades, Book Cases with Glass Doors, A double barrelled Gun, Pistols, Office, Dressing, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, a large Collection of Books a quantity of superior Wines, and Beer, &c. &c. &c,

ALSO.

A London built Britzka, with Harness, a Buggy and Harness, a Buggy Horse, a Pair of Carriage Horses, and several other high Caste Riding Horses. At the conclusion of the Sale, about 200 Pots and Tubs of choice Plants, which will be put up in convenient lots.

Catalogues are in course of Publication, and may be had on the premises, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 22d and 23rd inst, on which days the property will be on view.

Nesbit Lane, 17th Jan. 1839

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have just received an Invoice of superior Plated Ware, which is exposed for sale "on Commission;" the same comprizes, Silver mounted Decanter Stands, Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Nut Crackers, Shade Snuffers, Soup Ladles, Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks, Muffineers, Egg Spoons, Cruet and Liquor Frames, &c. &c. &c.

FOR Sale on Commission.—A very high Caste Arab Charger, 6 years old, 14hds.—2¾in. high. Price Moderate. Also A high caste arab Horse rising 5 yrs Color Grey price 650 rupeees.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane 17th Jan. 1839.

TO BE LET.

THE Spacious premises formerly occupied by Messss, SHOTTON & Co., Opposite the Dock Yard.—Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

—Bombay, 17th January, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE and Co. have received for sale "On Commission" a few Medals in Cases, struck off on the Coronation of "*Queen Victoria.*"—Price each Rupees..... 7

17th January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 17th January 1839.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.—PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 17th January 1839.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION PROCESSION.

A few copies of the above eighteen feet long and beautifully colored and executed are still to be had at the Rooms of the undersigned at Rs. 12 per copy.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 17th January, 1839.

DAINTIES,—Prime Bengal Humps and Ox Tongues by a late arrival from Calcutta, may be had in any quantities at considerably lessened prices, on application to the undersigned.

W. W. BECK.

DESERTED FROM THE SHIP MANGALORE JOHN EDWARDS AN APPRENTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, if any person or persons should harbour the same, will be proceeded against to the utmost rigour of the Law.—Bombay, 15th December, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 17th January 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Memon YACOOB AHMED Mogal, having contracted and agreed to sell unto SHREE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAZ, all that Oart, called Gowvaddy, situate lying and being at Mahim wood, on the Island of Bombay, with several Cocoanut and other Trees standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 86, and opposite to Hasallees Tank. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or inheritable right or otherwise interested therein, he she or they, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. H. A. WOODHOUSE, Solicitor on behalf of the Purchaser, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise, he, she or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1839.

No. 26. Captain M. Stack, Superintendent of the Stud, is appointed to the duty of Superintending the Details of the Poona Auxiliary Horse not engaged with the Field Force in Scinde, and of raising the new levy.

No. 27.—Major General J. Salter, C. B., Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, or to the Sea Coast, for the benefit of his health.

No. 28.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the several Staff Officers detailed to accompany the Scinde Reserve, who are still in the execution of the duties of their several situations, shall now be relieved from them.

The following arrangements are therefore made :—

Lieutenant R. W. Horne, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume charge of the Bazars, and duties of Post Master at Poona from Lieutenent Preedy, during the absence of the Officers who stand appointed to these situations.

Captain H. Teasdale, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to have charge of the Commissariat at Poona, on the footing prescribed in the 8th paragraph of the Government General Order of the 16th May 1835, during the continuance of his Regiment at that Station, or until further orders.

Brevet Captain J. Grant, Artillery to receive charge of the Ahmednuggur Arsenal from Brevet Captain Farquharson.

Lieutenant S. J. Stevens, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to assume temporary charge of the Poona Pay Office, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Anderson.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre, to be continued in the situation of Assistant to the Bazar Master at Poona, in succession to Lieutenant Preedy, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1839.

No. 29.—Leave of absence for one year, is granted to Major G. F. Penley, of the Invalid Establishment, to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1839.

No. 30.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Jervis, Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 25th instant, for the benefit of his health.

No. 32.—Captain C. S. Stuart delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department of the Northern Division of the Army, to Captain Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General on the 28th ultimo.

No. 33.—Captain J. Tyndall of the Invalid Battalion, is appointed to succeed Captain Crispin as Commissariat Agent at Dapoolee.

No. 34. The station Order issued by Brigadier P. Fearon, under date the 16th ultimo, directing Surgeon Anderson to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Straker, is confirmed.

No. 35.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant E. Hunt, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, during Lieutenant Prother's absence

Captain Hart, acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to take charge of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Department at Belgaum on the departure of Brevet Captain Durack from the station

No. 36.—The following promotion is made :—

2d Regt. Light Cavalry,

Cornet J. McKillop Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Ashworth transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Date of rank, 24th December 1838.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Taylor promoted.

Cornet F. H. Denys, rank in the Regiment, 24th December 1838, ditto in the Army, 14th February 1838.

No. 37.—The following promotion is made :—

Corps of Tent Lascars.

1st Tindall Shaik Ahmed Beangey to be Syrang and borne as supernumerary to the Establishment, as a temporary arrangement; date of rank, 18th December 1838

No. 38.—The following promotions are made.

Corps of Engineers.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) E. H. Bellasis to be Colonel, vice Brooks deceased, Date of rank 30th Octr. 1838.

16th Regiment N. I.

Captain B. Seton to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. S. Brown to be Captain, and Ensign W. Gibbard to be Lieutenant, in succession to Penley Invalided. Date of rank 9th Jany. 1839.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Gibbard promoted.

Ensign L. N. Raikes Rank in the Regt. 9th Jany 1839. in the Army 30th June 1838.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1839.

No. 40.—The following appointment is made :—

Captain G. S. B. Browne of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major at Mhow, according to the provisions contained in Arts. 263 and 264 Sec. LXI of the 2d Supplement to the Code of Military regulations; to have effect from the date of the arrival of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry at Mhow.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD. *Actg. Secy. to Govt*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

9th January 1839.

Surgeon A. Montgomery, late promotion, is posted to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester, will as a temporary measure, relieve Assistant Surgeon Barrington from the medical duties of the 2nd Battalion Artillery immediately.

The General Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to direct a Subordinate Medical Officer of the Madras Establishment at Belgaum, to proceed to Vingorla, and relieve Sub-Assistant Surgeon Spencer from the medical duties at that Station.

A Deserter from the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, at present attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is to be made over to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, in order that he may proceed with the latter, in progress to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment in Scinde.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 19 of the 8th instant, Superintending Surgeon Purnell is attached to the Presidency Division, and Superintending Surgeon Bell, to the North West Division of Guzerat :—

The following removals are ordered :—

Lieut. Colonel R. Sutherland, from 15th Regiment N. I. to 20th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Colonel D. Capon, from 20th Regiment N. I. to 16th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Colonel H. D. Robertson, from 16th Regiment N. I. to 15th Regiment N. I.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 671 of 1838, and 25 of 1839, Lieutenant F. Ashworth, and Major G. F. Penley of the Invalid Establishment, will join the Head Quarters of the Native Veteran Battalion at Dapoolee.

The General Court Martial of which Major C. Cathcart of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry is President, is dissolved.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 9th Regt. N. I. from 13th Jan. to 31st Jany. on private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

12th January 1839.

With the sanction of Government. Assistant Surgeon Montefiore will receive medical charge of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry from Assistant Surgeon Edwards, until the arrival of Surgeon Montgomery.

Assistant Surgeon Winchester is attached to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join immediately.

Assistant Surgeon Costelloe, M. D is directed to proceed to the Presidency, and will hold himself in readiness to join the Detail of Artillery of the Scinde Reserve Force, vice Assistant Surgeon Winchester.

The following Officers will proceed with the Details of Artillery of the Scinde Reserve Force :—

Major G. W. Gibson, Golundauze Battalion, to command.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stamford.

Lieutenant Hutt.

The following arrangements in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered :—

Second Lieutenant Terry to proceed to Satara, and relieve Brevet Captain Stamford from the charge of the Detachment of Golundauze at that station.

Lieutenant Turnbull to proceed in charge of the 2d Company Golundauze, ordered from Malligaum to Bhooj.

14th January 1839.

A Brigade order by Major General G. B. Brooks, dated 31st ultimo, directing assistant Surgeon Parsons of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detail of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment left at Deesa, is confirmed.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TESTIMONIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT, G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURER.

Amount of Subscriptions carried forward from last publication	5815	
J. Sutherland Esq	300	
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Captan G. L. Jacob	100	
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Total Rupees	8880	12

To be Continued in parts

(Signed.) JAMES BERD.—*Secretary.*

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Captain W. Scott, Engineers	Rs	50 0 0
R. H. Elliott, Esq. Civil Surgeon Dhoolia		15 0 0
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Total amount of Subscriptions recorded	Rs	13,695 6 0
Total amount of Subscriptions received	Rs	5,851 6 0

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay F. R. F. Office
16th January, 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 17TH JANUARY. 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Thursday	0 19	0 35
Friday	0 55	1 18

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 14th. Lieut. H. Anderson, Staff from Rajcote.
Do. 16th. Bt. Capt. G. C. Stockley, Staff from Malligaum.
Do. do. Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th Regt. from Trombay.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 15th. Lieut. Supple, 13th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. do. Major Cracklone, Lieut. Rooke, Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis, Lieut. Shaw, Lieut. Boye, Lieut. A. G. Shaw, Ensign Beale, Ensign Cowper, Ensign MacDonald, Ensign Evans, Surgn. Ingle, } 22d Regiment N. I. to Scinde.
Do. 16th. Ensign R. T. Taylor, 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. do. Ensign T. T. Combe. do. do. to do.
Do. do. Major Willoughby. do. do. to do.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 15th.—Ship Charlotte, C. L. Leipschwager, Master from China 2d Dec. and Singapoor 12th Dec. 1838.

Passengers.—John Colville, Esq. Bomanjee Jumsetjee 2 Mussulmen and 7 Parsees.

Do. 18th.—Brig Mahamoody, J. Durerger, Master from Calcutta 1st Dec. 1838.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 12th.—Ship Indian Oak, R. Rayne, Master, to Calicut, and Madras.

Passengers.—Mrs. Rayne, Miss Rayne Mr. Thomas.

Do. 15th.—The East India Company's Steamer Semiramis, Lieut. J. P. Porter, Commr. to Mandavie.

Do. do.—The East India Company's Brig Taptee, Lieut. S. H. Buckler, Commander, to Mandavie.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Margaret, and Sloop of war Constance, Swallow and Fort William.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay.

Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia. Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Jupiter, Uranis, Hero. Mangalore, Elora, John Marsh, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Hannah, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Clydesdale, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Syden, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Duchess of Clarence, Water Lilly, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavenish Bentinck Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, and Mahamoody Sumdany

ARAB Ship Tauze.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 17th JANUARY, 1839.

The *Semiramis* quitted the harbour for the Indus, with the *Taptee* in tow, on Tuesday afternoon, conveying to Scinde the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. The force at present in Scinde will be further increased by H. M. 40th Regiment, which is to embark at Mandavie, and some Artillery. Two other Regiments, the 2nd Grenadiers and the 26th Native Infantry will proceed to the same quarter immediately, and we suppose the *Wellesley* will convey some part of this force.

Some few days since a story was bruited about Bombay, that some of the Ameers or principal men of Scinde, who had waited upon Sir John Keane on his arrival at the Indus, had not received a very flattering reception. We have endeavoured to ascertain what was the nature of the visit, and what the reception afforded to the persons who sought out our General. A deputation then from the Ameers, we learn, consisting of the Prime Minister of each of the Hyderabad Ameers and some other men of rank, relations to their Highnesses, visited Sir John Keane for the purpose of congratulating him upon the arrival of the British Troops. The party brought with them a present of 400 sheep and some costly presents. Sir John Keane we hear received the deputation with much politeness—listened attentively to all they had to advance in the presence of the Resident, but declined receiving the presents which they were commissioned to proffer. His Excellency informed the Ameers that until their Highnesses performed the promises they had made repeatedly to the Resident, and provided the Camels of which the Army was in need for the promotion of it's onward march, he regretted he could not regard the Ameers as such warm and zealous friends as they professed themselves to be. This was the substance of the interview between Sir John Keane and the deputation of the Ameers; and we are glad that Sir John Keane, at the same time that he exhibited all due courtesy towards their highnesses, yet plainly informed them that their *loose* and *fast* proceedings were well known.

We had lately the pleasure of laying before our readers some very interesting intelligence from the theatre of operations in Scinde, with respect to the change of our relations with the Ruler of *Herat*, and the gathering of the Affghans, and we hope in a few days to be able to confirm, as we thought we should be able to do, the whole of the information we then gave the public. The local Government we know has possession of intelligence of much moment from Scinde, which can only be of the description, we think, which we have already promulgated. As the information received cannot be much longer withheld, it at would be quite as well that the announcement should be now made, instead of bottling it up and letting it out for *stage effect*, when every Bunyan has known it weeks before it's notification by the Government. It will be observed that one of the

letters inserted by our contemporary of the *Gazette* refers to the *ingratitude* of Shah Kamran,—an expression which convinces us that the change in the state of affairs in the North West was known in the Camp. We regret much to find from the accounts which reach us that the progress the Army is but slow, in consequence of the shortness of the supply in camels, and we hope that when the occasion suits their Highnesses the Ameers will be compelled to make due atonement for their *laches*. Doubts now it appears are entertained of the Army proceeding beyond Shikarpore this season, but this must mainly depend upon the issue of the affair, which we expect will shortly have it's denouement, at the pass where the ex-officer Campbell and his retainers have posted themselves. If this pass be well carried and the Artillery does it's work in good style we may expect that camels will soon be abundant in the camp. It were vain to offer suggestions to those who are so much more conversant in Indian matters than ourselves, but still we cannot help thinking that the possession of the persons of the Ameers, and the holding them as hostages for the supply of the Army and the peace of their subjects, would be productive of much advantage. If the advance beyond Shikarpore should not be effected this season, it is certain that our expences will be greatly augmented; at the same time that Russia will be enabled to employ the delay in intriguing and preparing fresh obstacles in our path. Important as must be the possession of *Herat* to her, inseparably connected as this is with the hope of shaking our Indian Empire from the north-west, it's only assailable quarter, we may well suppose that she will strain every nerve short of open hostilities to neutralize and defeat our projects. That she is already actively employed is evidenced by the early falling off from our alliance of Shah Kamran, at a season too when gratitude (if such a feeling is of native birth) would have allied him strongly to us. To delay us in Scinde for a whole season, and to crown the heights of Candahar and Cabool with numberless hordes of horse, is something to have achieved already, and manifests how much need there is of extreme vigour and despatch on our part, before Russia shall have prepared a larger train. The Russian Black Sea and Baltic fleets ought to pay dearly for what their owner has already done.

A *gup* is current in the Bazar, but we do not place any credit in it, that a battle has been fought by the force under Sir John Keane, in which the 19th Regt. N. I. has been roughly handled, and a superior officer lost his arm. We think it not at all improbable but that swords will have had their keen edge taken off before this; but we suspect this gup is in anticipation of a battle.

We cannot avoid congratulating our authorities upon the very happy manner in which the affair of the convicts embarked in the *Catherine* has been managed. The number of desperadoes transported by this vessel was 60, and to guard and to take care of them a native crew of 26 men only was engaged, including or excluding two Europeans. With such a crew and such means the only surprise we feel is that the *Catherine* has returned at all, for nothing could have been easier for the convicts than to have massacred the crew and directed the vessel to any part of the Coast, and thus have escaped their thraldom. We do sincerely hope that such blundering will not again mark us out at Bombay, for had any thing of the nature we have surmised occurred, who will say that our authorities would not have had much to explain and answer for. The fortunate return of the *Catherine* may be attributed to the lucky falling in with her of the *Wellesley*, which put on board of her a force sufficient to control her refractory cargo until the vessel had reached Bombay. That the Admiral should have considered it absolutely necessary for the safety of the vessel, and to suppress the piratical intentions of the convicts to part with 8 Marines to watch and ward the convict cargo as far as this Port only, establishes how utterly negligent were those here who had the managment of such matters, in sending such a vessel to sea without taking due precautions for the safety of the lives of the crew. What has happened since the return of the convicts is also a *happy* sequel to such a well managed affair. What to do with the convicts was the question? In the midst of a thousand doubts difficulties and embarassments the Police was applied to; but the Police answered that the affair was that of the Sheriff and that it had nothing to do with a cargo of murderers felons &c. Whether this repudiation of jurisdiction was just on the part of the Police we must leave to the able heads of our authorities to determine. The Sheriff however had no power to receive the convicts, without a warrant at least, and as to some of them, who were pets of the Mofussil Courts, the Sheriff we understand, and rightly so, considered he had no jurisdiction whatever. This knotty affair we hear was not settled yesterday morning, and in the mean time the convicts were still on board the *Catherine*.

Small detachments of H. M. 62d and 63rd Foot have, we learn from the *United Service Gazette*, sailed from Madras under the Command of Major Forster for Moulmein.

We find in the Columns of the *Calcutta Courier* of the 3rd instant the Memorial of the Civil Service of the *Bengal* Presidency, with respect to an earlier retirement from the public service upon a regulated pension. At present the members of the Civil Service cannot retire upon a pension until after 22 years service, unless they can produce a Medical Certificate, of most difficult attainment, that the state of their health is such that they can no longer efficiently perform the duties which belong to their respective offices. The Memorialists pray that this may be altered, and that the privilege of retiring after 10 or 15 years service, in the former case with a pension of £250 per annum, and in the latter of £500, may *be extended to all servants who shall have complied with the conditions of service above enumerated, and who may wish from whatever cause to retire*. The last clause in the Memorial has in contemplation a change in the payment required of the Civil Servants in consideration of the annuities granted them. The Memorial says nothing about the absentee regulations.

SCINDE.

(From the Bombay Gazette 16th January.)

The following letter from Scinde relative to the movements of the Army, with the other matter interspersed throughout it, we lay before our readers. We are glad to hear that Sir J. KEAN is becoming somewhat popular We trust, however, that the *inflatus* may not be too violent, but proportioned to the nature of the vessel.

"In my last I mentioned to you that we had started for Tatta, and now hasten to give you the heads as we go along, which I shall forward by the Steamer 25th.—We are now at Sumroo Ghaut, very unlike the country we were yesterday encamped on—game in abundance, and, what is rather a novelty, a magnificent tope of trees behind the Commander-in-chief's tents The morning and nights are sadly cold, tho' the days are hot enough. There is a magnificent temple near our camp, but I shall scarcely have time to take a peep at it.—27th. We are now at Khure-nporo on the banks of the Buggaur, 10 miles north of Saumeergate. The ground is strong, and the country we to-day passed covered with Tamarisk Bush, Prickly Pear, Bauble and Cypress trees; a few miles on our right and left studded with white Temples.—30th. Well, here we are at Tattah, and a most disgusting march we have had of it. The wind and sand blowing like twenty thousand devils in our faces. It is a querry whether we shall ever see again. The natives were wondrously amazed, and all flocked out to gape and stare. There are a number of rum looking fellows about. I don't think I shall go out without my sword or pistol. Some of the servants too are playing us tricks, walking off unexpectedly, and appropriating any little trifles that may suit their fancies. The camel drivers are not very particular, either in their engagements, or the ideas of the personal pronouns. We yesterday passed a low fort in ruins, about a few miles from Tattah, formerly the old Tattah. Fifty years ago the Indus ran under the fort walls, but now owing to the very extraordinrry changes to which this river is so perpetually and particularly subject, the course of the river is, at least, seven miles distant. The same change has taken place with regard to the present Tatta and the course of the river. We are now encamped three miles from the Indus, below the hill on which is the city of Tombs; Tatta itself being about a mile in our front, and between our camp and the stream. As the commissariat stores are all upon the river at present, there is a talk of our encampment being moved immediately on the banks. The tombs of this city of graves, as it may truly be called, are really magnificent. Some of the sentences from the Koran are truly beautiful—white letters on a deep purple ground. The blue colour is quite perfect, and as fresh as if just put on. I have copied some of the Persian verses, by which it appears the oldest tomb is but 270 years. The tombs are cut out from a species of stone which I should imagine must harden from exposure, as the carving on alto relievo, and the Arabic letters, are cut in faultless style Strange that hundred of years back civilisation here should have outstripped happier Europe, and now what are the descendants of this, evidently, once endowed people—barbarous ignorant, and filthy; but that their monuments still remain to attest what they once have been, who would believe that those arts, which in Europe are always progressing, could be entirely forgotten by the descendents of those who have have left such splendid monuments of their skill Some of the mosques in the town are worth seeing, not so much from their size as from the titles with which they are adorned; the crosses being formed of bricks stained with various beautiful colours, most refreshing to the eye and mind. The Jami Shah Jehan in the town was commenced 165 years ago and finished after 27 years. The villages we have passed are all a miserable collection of huts, formed of logs of wood and grass, generally forsaken during the inundation. The houses in this town are chiefly of mud and rafters; the outside smooth, some of them built of bricks, flat roofed; a few three stories high; the streets disgustingly narrow, from 6 to 8 feet. The inhabitants miserable looking wretches: but the Belochees are a much finer style of men. Tattah is ruled by the Ameer Meer-Noor Mahomed. The costume of the people is accurately given in Pottinger's Belochistan and Burnes' Travels. They wear a small cap from 8 inches to a foot in height, rather larger at the top than the bottom, and ornamented in front by different coloured embroidery. I have, however, seen some with their caps quite square at the top, like a Lancer's, and made of black velvet. The turbans seemed reserved for the clergy; the Moollahs generally appearing in large white turbans. As my pen is neither fluent nor graphic, I am perhaps boring you, for there are many even on this classic ground who mourn the cheapness of their Indian life, and see no beauty in a tomb erected, now many a by-gone day, on the spot where Alexander once trod. Alas! I cannot say much for campaigning; for Dragoons and Artillery-men it is not so bad, but for poor Infantry fellows the affair is reversed. Three days out of the six we are on duty. Sleeping in the open air when the thermometer is 38d. 4th Jan. A man of the Queen's died last night of cholera. We are all assembled. This Gundava Pass is, I hear, 16 miles in length, and capitally defended under the superintendence of Mr. Campbell. Every thing in camp is a secret; but we are told Sir John's intention is to take it, cost what it may. Some say we are going to Cabul; some to Herat to punish the ungrateful scoundrels; but, as I before wrote, reports here are as rife as at the third Presidency. As yet, however, we cannot move, there being no camels to carry on our stores—7th. This morning ice outside our tents, and thermometer within at 36d. They are now fixing on a bit of ground for the reserve force—in the rear of the tombs a hill, beyond the reach of the inundations. We have a famous tank near the camp, which serves as a vast amusement to the Chief, there being lots of shooting upon it, tho' the Black Duck with which it abounds is anything but good eating. Doubtless, you have heard of the Belochee, or Sindian, I know not which, being shot; it was a splendid aim assuredly. I suppose we shall be detained here some days. I can assure you, Sir John is ten per cent, more popular than old Tom, who by the way is by no means approved of. If it will be any gratification to you to see the prices of various necessaries at Tatta, here they are for your inspection.

	Seers Per Rupee.		Seers Per Rupee.
Rice	6	Cow's Milk	12½
Do. 2d st.	10	Buffalo's Do.	12½
Bageree	10	Onions	25
Flour	6½	Butter	2½
Oil	3	Barley	14
Salt	25	Mutton (pound)	9
Soft Sugar	3½	Beef (do.)	17
Sugar Cand	1½		

Seer of 64 Rupees weight.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JAN. 8.

EMBARKATION OF DETACHMENTS FOR MOULMAIN.—The Detachments of H M.'s 62d and 63d Foot, under the Command of Major Ellis, of the former corps, embarked on board the *Lord Elphinstone* for Moulmain on Saturday, and sailed on Sunday Morning. The Detachments consisted of 1 officer and one man of the 62d, and 4 officers with 38 men of the 63d. besides women and children.

We cannot understand why a little more attention should not be paid to private convenience when such may not interfere with the public service. The order, we are told, was only received at Poonamallee on the afternoon of the 3d for the embarkation of the Troops on the morning of the 5th, and loud and deep were the murmurs of those so unnecessarily subjected to inconvenience, which might have been easily avoided by giving them a reasonable warning.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.—The preservation of the health of our Soldiery, is an object of such paramount State importance, whether we look to the efficiency of the India Army itself, or the enormous cost of every European Soldier, that it seems as foreign to wise policy and economy of the public resources, as it is inconsistent with humanity, to expose them to any avoidable risk of encountering disease. Yet how little must this important subject have engaged the attention of the authorities until latterly! as may at least be inferred from the low and objectionable sites of the Barracks at many Stations, and the insufficient accommodation that those barracks affords. Sir Jasper Nicholls will not in all probability, ever have an opportunity of judging of this fact from his own personal observation; but if we mistake not Her Majesty's Inspector General of Hospitals, has rather recently seen them all, and can doubtless afford the most correct information as to the localities extent, and kind of accomodation that they severally afford, and we would entreat the Commander in Chief without delay to call upon that experienced officer, for the fullest and most particular report upon them. Our present number contains a letter under the signature of *Young Gib*, and to the facts it contains relative to the Barrack at Bellary, can we bear full testimony from personal observation. Our correspondent has however omitted to notice a most disgusting nuisance in the immediate vicinity of the range of Barracks nearest to the Arsenal, and which can hardly fail to produce sickness in that range. We allude to a Sewer which passes, we believe, under the very barrack yard—and is most offensive to any one going through the Fort by day, but at night, (and in visiting the Guards we have often thus *enjoyed* it) the smell near the old Mosque almost takes away one's breath! What then must be the condition of those who pass months, and years of their existence in such a poisonous atmosphere?

YOUNG GIB, is mistaken in supposing that Bugs are to be escaped at Bellary. No such thing; every house is filled with them in Cantonment and the Barracks could hardly before under such circumstances. We have however been told that they are indigenous to the country, and as the common Jungle wood, when brought in, is filled with these disgusting insects, there seems good cause for the supposition. The European Barracks of late construction in Bengal are all terraced two story buildings, each Floor calculated for the *sufficient* accommodation of a Wing, with Good Verandahs in front and rear, the doors and windows large, the latter half closed by shutters, the other half by Venetians, with valve windows near the top of the wall moved by ropes, which ensure a perfect ventilation of the building at all times; each Company has a separate apartment, and they are changed in alternate months, from the lower to the upper story so that all have equal benefit from this improved plan of construction.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

(Communicated)

We cannot speak too highly of the merits of this publication, the editing of which reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Rogers, in many points of view; and it must be peculiarly attractive and valuable, not only to the Medical officers of this Presidency but also to our Military officers, and Statesmen; as it is calculated to develop the causes of the appalling sickness and mortality constantly occurring in our army, and among the native population; the knowledge of which is the first, and great necessary step to prevention. In the very first article of the Journal, is described the almost total annihilation (in a military sense) of one of Her Majesty's Regiments (the 62d), in the course of 19th months from causes reported by its Surgeon as follows:

"The Corps received orders to proceed from Bangalore to Masulipatam, and the march commenced on "the 18th February (1833,) under such circumstances, "that a happy issue could scarcely be anticipated—the "season was extremely hot, the year notorious for its "general insalubrity—Cholera morbus prevailed—and "the country through which the march led, was, for a "considerable distance, the same tract in which the 45th "Regt. lost so many men the preceeding year, and was "suffering from long continued draughts."

During the march, between the 18th February, and 13th April, the Regiment lost by deaths, 2 officers, 45 men, 13 women, and 16 children; and, "a few days "after its arrival at Masulipatam, the hot winds com"menced, and a most frightful scene of sickness en"sued."

"Had it, after its long and disastrous march, arrived "at a more favorable season, there would have been "time afforded for recovering its lost strength, and to "leave enabled it to have borne up against the unhealthy "weather it had to encounter; but, unfortunately, the "arrival of the Corps was at the very worst season of the "year, and the little remaining stock of health, became "assailed by Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, and Apoplexy; "leaving it a mass of sickness and inefficiency."

During its residence of 7 months at Masulipatam, the mortality in it amounted to 3 officers, 194 men, 28 women, and 89 children; and the statement made by the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, when he visited it, was, that "there were not 20 men in "the Regiment "whose countenances did not betray the existence "of desease, or who could have been able to go a day's "march as soldiers."

We shall not ask the necessity that existed for the march of the Corps at that season of the year, and through such an unhealthy Country; but it is to be hoped that the obvious causes of the sickness and morality which occurred in it, were so forcibly pointed out and explained to Government and the official Authorities at the time, as to prevent any Corps being ever exposed to them in future. The picture is truly appalling—the event was infinitely more disastrous than the most bloody and unsuccessful battle we can read of—the attending and consequent expense to the State must have been enormous—and humanity shudders at the recital.

We are no advocates for the moving an interchange of H. M.'s Regiments in this Country *without necessity*, as all marches are attended with great risk of sickness, and incur much expense; and we believe that those moves are too frequently ordered to suit private interests. If there were better Barracks, Patcherry huts, Guard Houses and Hospitals prepared for the accommodation of the European Troops at the different stations; and the unhealthy site of the Quarters at Secunderabad abandoned (as was ordered by Lord William Bentinck) our Troops would not complain, nor long for changes as they now do at some places; and (I speak advisedly) they might become nearly as healthy as in England; if, in addition to this, the vile Toddy shops were placed beyond the reach of temptation to the men, and Temperance (*not abstinance*) Societies, Saving's Banks and rational recreations (such as plays, dances, cricket, racket, long bowls, coffee and reading rooms, &c. &c.) established in each Corps.

It is not while an army is in the field, and engaged in active operations, that it suffers much from sickness; excitement then acts like a spell upon the soldiers frame; cold and heat be alike despised; the more insidious of causes disease seldom make any impression; he leads a charmed life, and naught but shot, shell or the sword can lay him low—remove the spell, however—carry him out of the circle of the war varying high excitement, leave him to the idleness of Cantonments—lodged in crowded, close Barracks, unsheltered from currents of air, and the temptation of deleterious drink—and the finest Soldiers drop victims to Fever, Ague, Dysentery, Liver disease, and Scurvy. In a single month exposed to the circumstances of unhealthy sites, bad Barracks, and monotony, more men fall under the stroke of disease, than bite the ground in the hottest battle, or during double the period of the most active operations,

As we are given to understand that the subject of the quarters, &c. of the Queen's troops in India, is to be brought before Parliament next Session; official reports having been called for last year for that purpose; we hope that the representation of our local Government will not be found wanting. It must have ample reports from the Divisional Generals, the Engineer Department, the Military Board, the Quarter Master General's and Barrack Departments, the Medical Board, and the Queen's Inspectors of Hospitals; in regard to the site, construction, and condition of all the buildings occupied by European Troops in this Presidency, together with the general state of the cantonments as to cleanliness, unwholesome effluvia, Drainage, encroaching jungle, Toddy Shops, Medical police, &c. &c.; and if disregard has been evinced to any of these points so connected with the health of H. M.'s troops—there will be a blot on our escutcheon.

(To be continued)

FROM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

CALCUTTA.

MEMORIAL OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Bengal Civil Service, sheweth,—

That your Memorialists are earnestly desirous that the option of retiring from the Service of the Hon'ble Company, after actual residence in India of ten and fifteen years, with an annuity, in the former case of £250 per annum, and in the latter, of £500 per annum, (a moiety of which is purchased by the annuitant,) should not in future be confined to those individuals, who are unable, from certified illness, to continue their residence, but should be extended to all servants who shall have complied with the conditions of service above-mentioned and who may wish, from whatever cause, to retire.

That your Hon'ble Court must be as well aware as your Memorialists that the effects of the Indian climate upon the European constitution,—often resulting from exposure or protracted sedentary habits in the zealous and laborious discharge of official duty,—are not unfrequently such as to render life a burthen, and to incapacitate the sufferer from discharging his functions with a tithe of the efficiency which he would be able to exert with ease and pleasure to himself in a state of health, without reducing him to such a condition of absolute prostration as can alone justify a conscientious Medical officer in granting the certificate now required to authorize the retirement on an annuity as above stated of a Civil Servant under twenty-two years' standing. Yet the best service which can be rendered by a functionary in the state above described, the weakness and disorganization of the body often inducing great depression of spirits, if not a morbid state of the mind, —can be but of very little real value to his employers or to the country; whilst even the power of remaining at all within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's Charter is frequently, of necessity, purchased at the heavy expense to the Government, and ruinous detriment to the well-being of the public service, of repeated visits (after the intervals required by rule,) to the Cape and other places beyond sea, or to the Hills.

That the distressing and pitiable circumstances above specified, are especially apt to be incident to those of your servants, who from having suffered from the peculiar uncongeniality of the climate to their constitutions at an early period of their respective careers, (the effect, frequently, of being posted to very unhealthy parts of the country, or of having been honorably selected for arduous duties have been compelled to visit England on medical certificate before they were entitled to the full furlough allowance, and who have, subsequently, with impaired health and diminished means, to make good a residence of twenty-two years, or to forfeit altogether all the advantages of their long subscription to the Annuity Fund, without being even entitled, at any future period, to the difference between what they have received whilst in England on medical certificate, and the full furlough allowance of £500 per annum.

That your Memorialists are persuaded that the grant of the boon which they pray for would not in reality prove burthensome to the public resources; that very few indeed would avail themselves of it, who could remain in India upon other terms than of misery in body and mind, rendering them unequal to the efficient and profitable discharge of their public duties; and that it would tend in its operation to obviate the mischief so seriously felt of late years in all departments of the public Service (owing, doubtless, to the encreased and encreasing urgency of the demands upon the time and labour of all civil functionaries.) from the great number of Officers who are compelled to risk health and relaxation beyond seas or in the Hills, where they enjoy almost their whole salaries, by affording to Officers of decidedly broken health, humble means of retiring from the service to their native land, whilst there is still hope of eventual recovery.

Finally, that your Memorialists pray that Officers who may be compelled to retire, under the existing license, from certified inability to remain in India, may enjoy the privilege of paying the reduced or quarter price for the Annuities accorded to them, which your Hon'ble Court have granted to Officers retiring at the close of their full term of service. It appears to your Memorialists to be manifestly just that the indulgence in question should be extended in the manner now solicited, because the life of an individual leaving India in such extreme ill health as is indispensable to the obtaining the requisite Medical certificate must be precarious in the extreme, (so much so as, probably, in most cases, to preclude him from insuring his life,) and it would, therefore, certainly, seem to be an unequal measure to require him to pay more in proportion for his annuity than is demanded from an Officer retiring, in ill health, after the expiration of his full term of service. The same rate of payment being required from each, the higher actual payment, from younger age, must still and necessarily be made by the Officer who is compelled to retire, with a very bad life, from illness.—*Calcutta Courier Jan. 3.*

AGRA UKHBAR.—JAN. 5.

The following is taken from a letter dated Camp Ramooky 20th December, and is rather querulous in its tone. The tract of country over which the march lies is however, amongst the most barren in India and such as with the best preparations, would be inconvenient to an Army:—

We are progressing rapidly since we left Ferozpoor, by stages of from 13 to 18 miles a day and expect to reach Bhawulpoor on the 2nd proximo.

Wully Mo'hmud, Dost Mohmud's son is said to be encamped opposite Shikarpoor with 30,000 horse! The country we are passing through is most vile and dreary, all that we can get for our horses is the roots of grass; water and forage very scarce, and at times not procurable. It would be impossible for an Army to come this way in the hot winds; never perhaps was there such a want of arrangement, and system in *every* Department of an Army as this—the Post Office is dreadful, and so are some branches of the Commissariat. The Pay Department is in great confusion—the labours of the Staff are harassing and constant, and their duties of the most arduous, and ungrateful nature. They are however in no way to blame, which is more than can be said of those who planned, or rather neglected to plan the campaign.

The Jhansee affair seems to make little progress towards a conclusion, the natural consequence of there not being a man of fair ordinary ability connected with the conduct of it. Why was not a special Commissioner sent at once to the spot, if it were necessary to have a civil functionary at it, or Major General Oglander put in command of the expedition? One or other would have ensured a termination to the business, that it would be unreasonable to expect, as matters now are, and after all the dilatory proceedings that have taken place. But whatever it is to be, we may expect soon to learn, as the Fort was, our Correspondent informs us, to be moved against on the 4th. The following is his latest communication—

"The Wing of the 38rd Regt. Native Infantry, which was detached to escort the Guns from Cawnpoor returned to Camp this morning. More Ordnance is under despatch from Cawnpoor under charge of Lieutenant Hush, Horse Artillery, although we have already in Camp twenty four guns of sort and sizes. The arrangements are somewhat after the "Shekawattee fashion, and are left it is said to the man, what drives the sovereign." Captain *Swall w All* has been obliged to give up one of his numerous appointments, Captain Cobbe of the 60th Native Infantry, having been appointed from Army Head-Quar-

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ters, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Saugor Division.

The guns having arrived and every thing in the Park being reported ready, we are to move towards the Fort on the morning of the 4th instant, the bill of fare is under preparation, and the Artillery Officers are already acquainted with the different positions the guns are to occupy before the Fort.

We are fortunate in our Field Engineer and Commandant of Artillery, but we have so many reports and changes, that it is impossible even to offer an opinion of what the arrangements are to be before we break ground. You will have heard of the row which take place, when the Oorcha Rajah called on the Governor General's Agent, the man who attempted to force himself into Mr. Fraser's Tent was unfortunately a relation of the Rajah's, and did not at all relish the "*Jootee-maring*" he received.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, Captain Ross was *again* directed to proceed with an escort of 4 Companies of the 72nd Native Infantry, and take possession of Curran, and before 8 P. M. the order was countermanded, this is the second edition we have had of this Force.

A Field Hospital has been established at "Oorcha" which is considered by the Natives, as the most *unhealthy* place in Bundlecund!!

Mr. Surgeon Forrest, 25th Native Infantry, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Field Hospital, and a Company of the 72d Native Infantry, under an European Officer, is ordered for its protection.

Lieutenant Quin, of the 4th Cavalry, has been appointed 2nd in Command of one of the Cavalry Regiments, or Contingent to be raised here and we heard that Lieutenant Abercrombie is to Command the Artillery, attached to the Jhansee Legion; it would be hard indeed, if the Lord Sahib did not sometimes make a lucky hit, and from all accounts the latter is just the man required for this kind of work.

I am afraid this affair will not even end in smoke, not a shot in my opinion will be fired:—You shall hear from me again, when we reach our new ground."

We learn that the Superintending Engineer of the North Western Provinces, attended by the Executive Engineer, we mean the Executive Officer of the Agra Division, examined the ruins and site of the Mulve Bridge during his tour of inspection in that quarter. The result of the examination, by boring and otherwise, as far as we have been able to ascertain, was that the wells of some of the piers had no sound foundation and the catastrophe of June last is thus accounted for. That the Bridge could have withstood the extraordinary rise, of the muddy is at best doubtful, even had the two side arches been kept perfectly clear; for there is too much reason to presume that the three arches did not afford sufficient water way for a flood that had exceeded any known in the memory of the present generation. This stream, like "Solway's faithless tide," is known, on occasions of a sudden and heavy setting in of the rains, to approach one or two feet abreast, and finding a blocked up passage, it soon accumulates, and consequently a bridge on an unsound foundation, such as that of Mulye must have been, had but a hopeless struggle against the wall of waters. The masonry, however, must have been excellent, when it is considered that the water rose to the parapet, (a height from the arches perhaps six feet,) ere it gave way.

We understand that the Superintending Engineer, taking into consideration the circumstances of the sudden rising of the stream and the want of accessible foundation for a number of piers, has recommended the erection of an iron suspension bridge supported by only one pier between the abuttments. We hope that this plan will be adopted and acted upon, as this description of bridge is by much the best adapted to the character of Indian streams.

AGRA.—The elder Miss Eden will it is said on her return from Lahore, proceed to Simla, the state of her health rendering it inadviseable to visit Agra. In this case it is not improbable that Lord Auckland will abandon his intention of coming here this cold season. His Lordship has already announced his determination not to visit Gwalior.

Colonel Sutherland proceeds immediately to Ajmeer, and is succeeded by Colonel Speirs, now en route to Gwalior Major Robinson succeeds pro tem the latter gallant Colonel.

SINGAPORE.

By the arrival of the *Hero*, yesterday, we have advices from Siam to the 28th ultimo. The *W. S. Hamilton* had arrived, and was loading a cargo of Sugar, &c., on freight for Singapore. She was expected to leave about the 10th instant. The Market for British imports continued favorable. Produce was scarce, and a number of Bombay and other vessels in port waiting for the new Sugars, of which the coming crop was expected to be abundant, but it was thought the price would open high, as about 45,000 piculs would be required to load the vessels then at Bangkok.—*Free Press Dec.* 13

CHINA.

CANTON MARKET.

(*From the Canton Gend. Price Current, 27th Novr.*

IMPORTS.

BRITISH PIECE GOODS.—No active demand for any of these manufactures, and no particular alteration in prices has occurred.

COTTON.—The dealers not having relieved themselves of their late extensive purchases, have been absent from the market and no business has been done in the Staple during the last week; but yesterday and to-day, there has been some enquiry made, and sales might have been effected had the sellers been willing to reduce prices two or three mace per picul.

The present stock is reported to consist of

Bombay 69,477 bales, including the cargo of the *Earl of Clare* now landing.

Bengal 18,081 bales.

Madras 12,726 bales, being the cargoes of the *Reliance* and *Orwell*.

Total 100,233 bales.

IRON.—The demand for this metal has brought up prices to our present quotations.

LEAD.—Few enquiries, and the market is without alteration.

OPIUM.—The dealears, and brokers are still under the influence of alarm at the late Edict, which though very generally believed to be a forgery, has had the effect of paralysing their efforts so completely, that no transactions in the Drug have taken place since our last report, and prices continue nominal; but there are many holders, willing to sell under our present quotations.

Deliveries to the 22nd inst.—Patna, old 45, new 42, Benares old 12½, new 12, Malwa, 431, —542½ Chests.

RICE.—No improvement in price: the native Crops are reported to be generally good, with the exception of a partial failure in some of the Southern districts.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE.—Steady at our quotations.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN RAW SILK.—The market not yet opened; holders still naming very high prices, though the stock on hand continues increasing and five or six hundred bales more are expected, in eight or ten days.

TEA.—No prices yet fixed.

EXCHANGE ON CALCUTTA.—The Company's Agents have advanced their rate to 212 Company's Rupees per 100 Dollars. ON LONDON.—We hear of a few negotiations during the week, but we believe there are now no drawers under 1s. 7d. per dollar.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

SURVEY REPORT ON THE CAPABILITIES OF ENCOUNTER BAY.

(*From the Southern Australian, June 2.*)

ADELAIDE, 5*th May*, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you the result of my journey to Encounter Bay, whither I proceeded on the 17th ultimo agreeable to your order, accompanied by Mr. Nixon, for the purpose of surveying and examining the locality in the best way the short time we had before us would admit. We were attended by three men of my surveying party, and a guide engaged only to take us there; and we had with us tents, provisions, &c., in a cart drawn by four oxen, to enable us to remain out three weeks if necessary. We passed the ford at Unkaporinga where the river enters a precipitous ravine, continued the route through a grassy undulating open forest, and then through the open and extensive tract known by the name of Aldinghi Plains, till we came to the foot of the hills forming the termination of the Mount Lofty range to the southward. We had considerable difficulty in getting the cart over this range, which may be about 900 feet above the level of the sea, and we descended then into the Mipunga Plains, which are about a mile in breadth, consisting of rich land watered by a stream which appeared to find its way to the sea through a ravine between Deception Bay and Yanka Lilla. The road from this was through a swampy sterile tract of country for several miles. There was a patch of good land near the source of a stream which ran on our left;—this stream after spreading into swamps appeared to collect again, and I think eventually reaches Encounter Bay, supplying the rivulet west of Granite Island. We reached Encounter Bay on the 22nd, and I estimate the total distance to be about fifty-five miles. The time lost on the journey was owing to the slow pace of the bullocks, which on the average seldom exceeded two miles an hour. The road indeed is impracticable for a loaded cart, and cannot at present be considered an available communication for goods or produce. Even with pack-horses there are many marshy places which in winter must be impassable. The track, when within eight miles of Encounter Bay, suddenly descends from the scrubby hills into a narrow valley of very rich land, watered by the rivulet laid down in the plan, to the east of Granite Island.

The nature of Encounter Bay and its vicinity will be gathered from the survey I made at this time, and the remarks which follow upon the subject of its eligibility for the site of the capital. In considering the capabilities of Encounter Bay, I shall compare with the different heads submitted to you by the Commissioners as embodying their views regarding the essentials for the site of the capital of the Province.

1st.—*A commodious Harbour safe and accessible at all seasons of the year.*—At the western extremity of Encounter Bay under some high land are three Islands, the two largest known by the name of Granite Island and Seal Rock, so situated and connected with the main land as to afford shelter for vessels under their lee during the prevalence of certain winds, viz. from the South and West. The plan which accompanies this report will shew the position of the islands, and reefs which connect them. These islands and reefs form too small bays, the largest of which, nearly in form of a semicircle, is rather more than three miles across from Rocky Point to Seal Rock, the outermost of the islands. Within this bay ships may anchor, but will be exposed from East, with East to South, except close to Granite Island; which part of the anchorage has been called by Com. Crozier, R. N, Victor Harbour, while the more exposed part was named Capel Sound. My observations of this anchorage from the land, and an inspection of the plan, have led me to the conclusion that a few vessels might lie there safely as long as there was westerly northerly in the winds. A gale from east to south east would render it a critical birth for any one ship; and I doubt if a vessel in any part of the anchorage could ride out a heavy gale from either of those quarters. The only part of this bay sufficiently free from surf to serve as a landing place for goods, is about half a mile of the beach extending northerly from the point close to Granite Island. The two rivulets laid down in the plan are navigable for boats for two or three miles up, but there is no entrance into them, the passage being stopped up by a dry sand bank, which probably shifts its position every year. I observed a small brig at anchor under Granite Island during a strong southerly wind. The landing place was perfectly smooth at this time; but the vessel pitched and rolled heavily, so that no cargo could have been taken in without difficulty and damage. I am convinced that this would be the case during strong south-west winds, which occur frequently on the coast, and therefore am of opinion that the harbour is not adapted for mercantile purposes, even at the times when vessels might find shelter there. This cannot therefore be considered a safe or commodious harbour, or one adapted to ship the exports of a large territory. Indeed I think that were this made the Port of the Province, nearly half the shipping employed would be lost and the exportable property of the Colony suffer to a considerable extent during the process of shipment. The sea at times rolling into this bay must be as great, if not greater, than any to be met with on the most exposed beaches of the English Channel; from the appearance of the rollers, which when I saw them in moderate weather, rendered the bay, as far as the eye could reach down the coast, an unbroken line of foam, extending a quarter of a mile from the shore. The lofty sandy hillocks thrown up by waves, and the appearance of the rivers dammed up with sand, confirm this opinion. The approach to Victor Harbour must also be considered. The islands, even during westerly and southerly winds, can only shelter a certain number of vessels. Should this number be complete, and a vessel approach during a heavy gale from the south-west, it must be impossible for her to beat off the coast, when she had got so near as to be able to ascertain that there was no room for her. The other small bay, called Rossetta Harbour, at best can only contain one ship; and the wrecks of the *South Australian* and *Solway* render it unnecessary to make any comments on its safety. Those ships were wrecked during a south-east gale when no vessel was in Victor Harbour, and I cannot perceive in what the superior safety of the one consists; in my opinion the same gale would have blown the same ships ashore had they sought refuge behind Granite Island. I cannot therefore consider Encounter Bay safe and accessible at all times of the year.

2nd.—*A considerable tract of fertile land immediately adjoining.*—My plan will shew that in the vicinity of Encounter Bay there may be some acres of good land fit for the plough, viz. about 2000 acres between the two fisheries, 2000 acres more in the valley of the rivulet called Hindmarsh River, and 4000 acres in the slopes of the hills to the north-east;—making but a very small proportion of the quantity required for preliminary purchasers alone. In this respect therefore Encounter Bay also fails.

3rd.—*Facilities for internal communication.*—Encounter Bay is shut out from communication with the fertile tract of country between the Mount Lofty range and the shores of Gulf St. Vincent by precipitous hills, the first ascent commencing about eight miles from the Bay. With Yanka Lilla the communication is probably easier; and to the north-east there is a level accessible road, leading to that elbow of the river Murray laid down in Captain Stuart's work. The distance from Hindmarsh River to the waters of the Murray is about nine miles. To the extent therefore to which the navigation of Lake Alexandrina and the Murray are available, Encounter Bay possesses an advantage.

4th.—*An abundant supply of fresh water.*—There are two rivulets at Encounter Bay which are salt for three miles upwards from the sea, when the water becomes fresh. Their united waters might supply a large town, but the capital must then be placed between them upon the hills of scrub. Water has been obtained at one of the fisheries by digging wells; but it does not follow that this source of supply could be depended upon, as at the adjoining station the experiment failed. The company at Rosetta Harbour have to fetch fresh water from a distance of a mile and a half.

5th.—*Facilities for communication with other Ports.*—With regard to position, Encounter Bay possesses this advantage in a high degree. But if a harbour is dangerous of approach, and unsafe as a place of shelter, of what avail is position?

6th.—*Distance from the limits of the Colony, as a means of availing interference from without on the principle of colonization.*—Encounter Bay could not be objected to on this point, because the Commissioners contemplated the possibility of a settlement near the mouth of the Murray; but only such an important advantage as that of securing the navigation of the Murray could render it desirable to place the capital so near the confines of the Colony.

7th.—*The neighbourhood extensive sheep walks.*—The pasturage in the neighbourhood of Encounter Bay is very limited in extent. I do not suppose that there are 2000 acres of grass land within a radius of eight miles from the point near Granite Island. I include within this some grassy hills which I observed to the north-west.

The above contains, I trust, a faithful report of Encounter Bay and its neighbourhood, on all those points referred to by the Commissioners as of primary importance.

The balance of advantages is against the eligibility of that district for the site of the capital; the two great objections being the want of that means of safely shipping the exports of the Colony essential to prosperity, and the absence of such an area of fertile land in the immediate vicinity as would be required to place the cultivators of the soil in contact with the market and the port. The price given for rural land in the Colony implies the confidence felt by purchasers in the prospect of being able to realize profits from agricultural operations; this end could not be attained if farms were scattered over the country separated from each other, and from markets, by hills of scrub, and at such a distance as to swamp the profit in the carriage.

After examining Encounter Bay, I went to the Murray, taking angles from remarkable stations along the coast. The road was over a plain about a mile and a half in width from the hills to the sea, and parallel to the sea coast, which lay on the right. We found no fresh water on arriving, after a distance of about nine miles, at the waters of the Murray; we found them salt. There was a hole about four feet deep, scratched by the natives, which had a small quantity of fresh water in it, but the odour of it was so unpleasant that we preferred remaining without water. I have no doubt, however, that good water might be obtained on the spot by digging. We had reached the Murray at that point where, in Captain Sturt's plan, it forms an elbow to the west of the mouth, and the river appeared wider than the Thames at London Bridge, with a strong tide setting out when we last observed it. The banks on either side were only a few feet elevated above the water; but they did not appear subject to flood. The water was very shallow in most places near us, but might be deeper in others; there might have existed a deep channel in the middle. The land, for three or four miles towards Encounter Bay, was sand scrub. To the northward for two miles it was scrub, as far as a wide creek or inlet which opened towards the hills; and the strip of land, about eight or ten miles long and a quarter of a mile broad, which intervenes between the sea and this channel of the river consists of sand and hillocks,—attesting the extraordinary effect which may be produced in the course of time by the continued action of the sea upon an exposed coast. From the summit of a high hill I afterwards gained a view of Lake Alexandrino, and thought I perceived that there was another channel of the river to the east, nearly opposite the mouth, The figure and bearings of the western channel together with the bearing of Mount Berker from the port where we were encamped at the elbow of the river, lead me to conclude that this is most probably Sturt's Inlet. It is undoubtedly the same explored by Capt, Barker, and laid down in Capt. Sturt's work.

To return to the question of the eligility of Encounter Bay for the site of the capital.—It has been stated that a ship cannal might be constructed to communicate between Victor Harbour and the Murray. Undoubtedly it might, provided this difficulty be overcome, viz. the means of keeping open the mouth of such a canal to the sea. The sea at Encounter Bay has dammed up the mouth of the two rivulets, after turning their course to the eastward; It has dammed up the mouth of the Murray, after changing the couse of the channel of the river several miles to the eastward; and it must require great skill and continual outlay to open, and keep open, the mouth of such a cannel;—the waters of the Murray cannot overpower the ocean. But why construct a ship canal, when we know that Lake Alexandrina and the Murray are not navigable for ships? It is to make an artificial harbour for ships? The very proposition implies the want of the essential to prosperity in Victor Harbour which I have noticed in the commencement of my report. But at all events, it may be said a boat canal might be made; yet a boat canal would not shelter the shipping in Victor Harbour; not would a rail road bring produce from the Murray to be wrecked at Encounter Bay.

In concluding my report, I beg to observe that as Mr Nixon was appointed by you to accompany me, and contributed most valuable assistance, I submit my remarks to him for confirmation or otherwise. We have adopted this course in preference to a joint report, as enabling each to exhibit his own views.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
B. T. FINNISS, *Asst Surveyor.*
Colonel LIGHT, *Surveyor-General &c. &c.*

SHIPPING.

(*Form the Southern Australian, June 23.*)

Statement of the number and tonnage of ships arrived in the different Ports of the Province since its first settlement under the Acts of Parliament:

	No.	Tonnage.
From England	24	8063
Hamburgh	2	620
Cape of Good Hope	2	307
Calcutta	1	210
Java	1	233
Timor	1	187
Mauritius	1	100
Sydney	18	3480
Twofold Bay	3	910
Portland Bay	1	546
Hobart Town	12	3338
Launceston	36	5426
Total	110	23,179

STOCK.

(*From the Southern Australian, June 30.*)

The subject of our remarks this week is of engrossing interest to all those connected with South Australia, viz. the quantity of stock landed on our shores within the last 15 months. We refrain from making any other comment than to call to the attention of our politico-economical friends to the fact, that the major part of the surprising importation quoted below was introduced, or has been acquired since, by the capital of bona fide settlers.—

HORSES.		
Entire Horses	7	
Geldings	50	
Mares	70	
		127
CATTLE.		
Bulls	11	
Cows and Heifers	865	
Oxen and Steers	1200	
		1576
SHEEP.		
Rams	50	
Wethers	2760	
Ewes	16080	
		18910
PIGS.		
Boars	15	
Sows	185	
		201

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

We publish to-day two letters on the subject of steam communications with India, one signed "M.", and the other "Old Canton." The first may be received as a fair exposition of the defects in the present mode of communication though Egypt, and the other as a justification of the part the East India Company have borne, under the sanction of Parliament, in that arrangement. Both concur in treating the projects for remedying the defects in the present system, by means of joint-stock companies, as affording very doubtful prospects of ultimate success, which is a conclusion to which nearly all but those who have a direct interest in them seem to have come. It ought not to escape observation, that the apologist of the East India Company advocates steam navigation by way of the Cape of Good Hope as the preferable mode, and it happens to be one of the charges which has repeatedly been made against this great mercantile association, that they put forward this plain with sinister views, in order to gain time and to prevent other arrangements, of better pretensions, from being proceeded with. The immense distance, and greater extent of ocean to be traversed by this route, would seem almost to put it out of the field of competition, and the only thing to be said for it is, that it is more capable than any other of being placed under single and undivided control; but that appears insufficient to overcome the other objections to it. The voyage must be long, expensive, and uncertain in its termination. Altogether the route through Egypt, with all the objections that have been and may be urged against it, has acquired a certain degree of preference, were it only from the trial it has had, and the partial success which has attended the experiment. That experiment seems to have been interrupted only by causes perfectly distinct from any difficulty in the route itself. The general effort of the merchants should therefore, it is evident, be directed to the removal of the real impediment, which is the want of concert and simultaneous action among the various parties who must co-operate in order to bring about a regular chain of communication.

In this chain there are three great links—from London to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Cosseir or Suez, and from Suez to Bombay, the transit along which must take place from the very nature of them, under perfectly distinct arrangements. The two last are, or ought to be, by far the most simple, as nearly the same line must, in any case, be traversed; but there are several routes to Alexandria, and the adoption of them may be regulated by other considerations than those of speed or economy. It is a point now pretty well established, that the quickest mode of reaching Alexandria would be by Trieste or Marseillas, but an arrangement for English purposes, which includes a regular transit through the territory of a foreign power, can only be resorted to after the utmost care and deliberation, so as to secure by all the means which human prudence can devise its regularity and its certainty. There is no unwillingness on the part of foreign powers to promote this object; on the contrary, it happens that both France and Austria are competitors for the conveyance of the English mails to their respective port of embarcation for Alexandria. In general much time would be saved by either of these routes; but the communication by sea, which many persons will prefer on account of its avoiding all travelling through foreign countries, is furnished with very ample means at disposal by the intercourse by steam-vessels already established through private enterprise with the coasts of Portugal and Spain, independently of the Post office and packet arrangements.

The transit of vessels from Bombay up to the coast of the Red Sea can readily be established, if the Indian authorities at that presidency do their duty, and we suspect that our correspondent is right, who intimates that they have been more to blame in the progress of this experiment than any other party. If the advocate of the East India Company, however, is right, such measures would appear to be in progress for insuring the regular departure of the monthly packets as must make that arm efficient.

The route through Egypt, which might be expected to create the greatest difficulty, is that wherein greater regularity is already found to prevail than in any other, chiefly because the details have been planned and carried, out in a great degree by private enterprise alone. Mr. Waghorn, whose energy and perseverance in the promotion of this object have been frequently before the public, has provided means under the support he has received from private merchants in London which will enable him to beat the mail, if regularity of intercourse between Bombay and the Red Sea can only be established.—*Times October*, 17.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I feel a deep interest in the important question of overland communication with India; and as you propose to "keep the subject before the public," I shall be happy to render my humble aid, if it can be found useful to you, in a question of such vast magnitude and importance. In your report of my address to the meeting at the Jerusalem you state, that since July last the communications had been conducted with the greatest regularity. My words were, "July in last year," which is the fact; the mails for India are despatched every fourth Saturday by the Mediterranean packets, and the mails from India become due in London on every fourth Tuesday. I am not aware of a single instance of their not getting to Egypt in due course except in the case of the February mail (I think), which was sent by the Londonderry steamer to Gibraltar, but in consequence of the very bad quality of that vessel, and of exceedingly rough weather, she brought the mail back to Falmouth, after being ten days at sea. I do not think any other case of irregularity has occurred, and that upon inquiry it will be found that all the mails have been regularly sent on to India. The last overland mail which came

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from Bombay left that port on the 21st of May, the portion of it transmitted *via* Gibraltar on Tuesday, the 17th of July. A few letters which were brought from Bombay by the expedition of Persia have since been delivered; and it has been asserted, I think without anysemblanee oft ruth, that two mails fell into the hands of and were plundered by the Arabs. My opinion is, as expressed at the meeting, that all the vessels at the disposal of the Government were sent with troops to the gulf, and consequently there was no ship to convey the June, July, and August, mails in due course to the Red Sea. I am under an impression that *there is a want not only of energy, but of cordial co-operation of the authorities in India*, with regard to the transmission of the mails thence to England, and therefore that the whole blame rests there, and nowhere else. I am willing to concur in opinion with those who condemn the system of sending the Indian mails to Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Cadiz, on their route, *but I cannot see the utility of what is called the comprehensive plan*, that is of separate steamers to convey the mails from the Red Sea direct to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The expense of the present plan of conveying the entire Indian mail and passengers to Bombay is far greater than the income derived from those sources. It would be absurd to divide the business upon the proposed plan, merely to endeavour to hinder the Bombay people from getting the start of European intelligence *The people of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool, might as well insist that the mails shall be conveyed from and to each of those places direct instead of all being landed at Falmouth.* Persons interested in this matter will do wisely to read attentively the highly important evidence given before the House of Commons before they become parties to the scheme for forming a company which I conceive can never yield a particle of profit to the shareholders.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oct. 15. M.

IRELAND.

The son of Dr. O'Reilly, of Ballitore, in Kilkenny county, was killed on Tuesday week, under very extraordinary, or at least imperfectly explained circumstances. The *Kilkenny Journal* gives the following particulars of the murder—

"The deceasad left his father's house on Tuesday morning, and arrived by the fly-boat from Athy, at Castlecomer about seven in the evning; and proceeded immediately on his way to his father's property at Johnswell, for the purpose of receiving rents. He had with him his fowling-piece. He entered the yard of a farmer named Comerford, (whose house is somewhat less than half a mile beyond Uskerty Wood, and about three miles from Castlecomer,) and placed himself behind the pier of a gate, where he was seen by a man named Condran, who was crossing the yard with a bundle of hay. Being asked by Cordra what he was doing there, he said "he was standing there in defence of his life—that two shots had been fired at him near Uskerty Bridge, and that two fellows were pursuing him to take his gun, and he would fire at them if they came at him.' He desired Condran to cover him with the hay; which Condran refused to do, but asked him to go into the house. In the mean time, two men, Willoughby and Shores, armed with guns, came into the yard in a hurried manner, and proceeded towards the house in search of Mr. O'Reilly. Returning from the house, they saw deceased behind the pier; when Willoughby presented his gun at him, and called on him to give himself up; which deceased refused to do, and jumping from behind, presented his gun at Willoughby, who turned it aside with his. Both guns were discharged at the same moment, Willoughby's shot inflicting a bullet-wound on the right arm of deceased. Shore than came forward, and fired at Mr. O'Reilly; who instantly fell, exclaiminng that he was shot through the heart. He was then carried into Comerford's house, where he expired in less than half an hour. Immediately after the perpetration of this horrible and unaccountable murder, Willoughby and Shore proceeded to the Police-station at at Coolcullen, and surrendered themselves to Sergeant Stores, who conveyed them to Castlecomer. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Shore, and of manslaughter against Willoughby, at the inquest. They were both committed to the country gaol. Mr. O'Reilly was a fine youth, only eighteen, of considerable promise."—*Spectator, Oct* 20.

GREAT BRITAIN RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Every Englishman who feels the value of our Indian possessions, and comprehends the danger to which they are exposed through the incompetence of a Ministry who are barely able to protect themselves at home, and have neither time nor inclination to look abroad for the protection of the dearest interests of the country, must turn with eagerness towards all information which may enlighten us as to the danger to which those colonies are exposed, and as to the means also by which that danger may be averted.

We have seldom met with better "materials for thinking," in this view of the subject, than in a little pamphlet which has just issued from the press, entitled *India, Great Britain, and Russia*, and on which we shall bestow a larger degree of attention than we are generally disposed to do on works of more imposing appearance or much higher pretentions.

What the author says generally of the English connexion with India, or of the Indian connexion with Great Britain, and of the fulfilment of the relative obligations thence arising between them, may have to encounter many differences of opinion, but it would be mere waste of time to engage in any controversy now on that part of the subject, He passes from that to the consideration of what must ever be considered a vital part of the question, viz., what is to happen if England should lose India, weighing the alternatives of her relapsing under the rule of the native powers, or of becoming the property of any other European state; and he well observes, that if such a transfer is to take place, there is but one country which can succeed to the rights of England, and that country is Russia! We quote the passage in which these points are developed:—

"A very slight degree of consideration will be sufficient to show that we are fully justified in regarding the retention of British India under the fostering care of its present rulers as essential to its progressive emancipation from ignorance, and the evils which follow in the train of ignorance. If the British Government were expelled, to be replaced by one or many of native origin, what would ensue? By what would the mild and gentle rule of England be succeeded? By such governments as have heretofore prevailed in India—by such as exist now in those parts of India to which the sceptre of England does not extend—governments undeserving of the name, and known only by the evils of which they are the cause—governments in which corruption is the ruling principle. spreading and ramifying through every department—governments in which the Prince, if actively disposed, knows no enjoyment but war, and if devoid of a taste for this occupation, is generally sunk in sloth and sensuality, surrendering his subjects to be plundered without restraint by those who abuse the name of their master to their own aggrandizement. Such are native princes now: they will improve as the country improves; but no greater calamity could befall British India at this time than to be returned to that state of misgovernment under which it formerly groaned, and from which it has been relieved by so extraordinary a train of events as that which has placed the sovereignty in its present hands.

"There is yet one other possible change which ought not to be excluded from contemplation. British India might pass into the possession, not of natives, but of another European power. No time need be spent in inquiring which of the nations of Europe would have the best chance for the prize, should England lose it. There is but one power which, according to present appearances, could have the least chance of success. Suppose then that Russia, in extending her boundaries further towards the east, should dispossess Britain of the whole, or the larger part, of her Indian possessions, would the change be for the better as far as India is concerned? Russia is by no means sparing in professions of liberality and the love of knowledge; and in some respects her actions have not discredited her professions. Scientific talents and attainments have been very warmly patronized at St. Petersburgh; they have been assiduously wooed from distant parts of Europe, and in many instances liberally rewarded. But the object has been to make them the instruments of advancing the power of the Government over the people—not to improve the condition of the latter, or to raise them in the social scale. While the Government of Russia has been assiduous in drawing to its capital men of science and liberal acquirements has it ever manifested the least desire to extend to the vast population which it rules the advantages of knowledge and literature? Savans have been congregated at St. Petersburgh either for the assistance which they could lend to the aggressive spirit of the Government, or for the character which was to be gained by an ostentatious patronage of science. Russia has never yet made an effort to raise the character of her subjects. Where anything has been done, the labour has been directed the other way. Let Poland answer for this. In the true spirit of despotism, Russia hates enlightenment, because she fears it; would she promote in the East that which she persecutes in the West? Would she afford the means of diffusing in India that knowledge and those principles which, if possible, she would extinguish and destroy in Europe? They must be endued with more than even Oriental credulity who can believe this."

These remarks carry with them entire conviction. In completing the picture, our author, adroitly handling one of our national predilections, and directing his logic to the purse, shows that the loss of India would be beyond that of revenue, and territory, and sovereign power, and that it would entail upon us a permanent additional burden, not, indeed, the last *feather* that will break the back of that most enduring of animals, John Bull, but one that will strain it sadly.

A still more useful part of the book is that in which the author stimulates his readers to rub up their Indian or Asiatic geography, and to comprehend the position of those countries which lie between us and the spoiler, whose eye is fixed upon this magnificent prey. Of these countries, as he justly observes, "we unfortunately know little or nothing," while Russia has her spies and diplomatic agents in every part of them, and understands their politics as well as Machiavel in his day understood those of the Italian Courts. Yet on this ground is it, as is here clearly made out, that the game of defence is to be played by which India will ultimately be lost or preserved to this country.

In Persia, perhaps, the game may be said to have already commenced, and on the knowledge of Russian intrigue in that country must depend our ability to comprehend it in its future stages. Our author says—

"The conduct of Persia has of late been equivocal. The Government of that country has been seduced into a course by which, while expecting to advance its own purposes, it was actually playing the game of another state, surpassing that of Persia in power as well as in discretion. The arms of Persia, under the direction of Russia, have been turned against her neighbours in the East. Of this movement Russia meant to reap the advantage, and England was to be the eventual sufferer. There is reason to hope and the insidious policy of the candidate for universal empire may be frustrated, and that Persia may yet remain faithful to her connexion with Britain. Our best exertions should now be used to rescue Persia from the degradation and ruin which await her in becoming a Russian province; and whether we succeed in this or not, we should strive to strengthen ourselves between Persia and the Indies, and to raise a barrier there to assist that afforded by Persia, if the relation of friendship can be maintained; or to supply the want of it if Persia is to become the victim of Russian ambition."

This is sound and discriminating policy, and the period of action is not to be delayed for a moment. We really feel for the pretenders to the name of statesmen who people her Majesty's Cabinet, when they must enter on the first consideration of how such a policy is to be carried out. But we must pause here in the discussion.—*Times, Oct.* 27.

(From the French papers.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, Oct. 15.—Two aides-de-camp of the Emperor, charged by His Majesty with Cabinet missions, left to-day for Odessa, whence one of those Generals is to proceed immediately to Constantinople. Three couriers have been despatched from the British embassy in the course of the last 48 hours. The affairs of Turkey have assumed a turn totally unexpected by Russia, and it is even rumoured that an English squadron is about to enter the Dardanelles. The Emperor is determined on obtaining a categorical explanation from the Sultan, and has accordingly prescribed the greatest activity in the organization of the southern army and of that of Bessarabia, and of the corps of embarcation and of the fleet of the Black Sea. It is highly probable that if England be bold enough to order her fleet into the Bosphorus, the Egyptian army will immediately invade Anatolia, where the Turks cannot oppose any serious resistance. Be these statements correct, or the contrary, this conflict will be only deferred; things cannot go on as they do much longer in peace, and although Russia is not desirous at present of a rupture, yet sooner than lose her position she would prefer engaging in a war.

The intelligence from the Caucasus has complicated affairs, not so much on account of any defeat sustained by the Russian troops, as because it has been ascertained that succours are regularly forwarded to the insurgents from Constantinople, Sinope, and Trebizond, by the English and their agents which may indefinitely prolong the resistance of the Circassians, and even kindle the flame of insurrection in Georgia. The Tcherkeses have among them a number of European officers, who have been of the greatest service to them; and the Princes who might have been induced to treat with the Cabinet would now be afraid to enter into any negotiation of the kind, for they would, in so doing, expose themselves to certain death. On the other hand, the blockade, which is more injurious to the trade of the Russian merchents than to the insurgents, and is attended with enormous expense, cannot be continued during the inclement season, which will not interrupt the coasting trade, or the forwarding of British succours. The army of the Kuban and the Cossacks have been thrice reorganized, and as yet Russia has not been able to muster a competent force in that important quarter. The Generals will again be changed without any result. This war is a real cancer for the empire.

The Envoy of the United States, appointed before the last journey of the Emperor, will set out in a few days. The Cabinet is most anxious to obtain a new treaty, and attaches the greatest importance to bring over to its side the Americans, and to form a solid alliance with those masters of the new world, to enable Russia to domineer over the old hemisphere. It wishes besides to injure England, and involve her in difficulties on that side, and the measures adopted since the issuing of the ukase respecting the Northern Ocean afford sufficient evidence of its intention.—*Courrier Français.*

FRANCE.

A person deserving of credit has communicated to us facts of so serious a nature, that we cannot hesitate to lay them before the public, as they clearly show that the secrecy of private correspondence is openly violated by the police. We hope for the honour of the Administration and public security that the Government will deny those facts or enter into explanations calculated to remove the alarms which such an abuse of power must necessarily produce in commercial and family relations.

Two commissaries of police called a few days ago at the house of a Paris manufacturer to make a domiciliary search, which was attended with no result. They then handed him, to his great astonishment, seven unsealed letters which had been seized at the Post-office, in consequence of a judiciary warrant, between the 5th and 20th of October. These letters contained several orders, which in consequence of their detention could not be complied with in the delay required by the correspondents; also a summons from the administration of the domains, which remaining without a reply might have exposed the manufacturer to be prosecuted; and, finally, a bill for 441f. 95c., dated the 9th of October, and which was not delivered until 15 days after it had been sent.

The victim of these arbitrary acts has deposited several documents in our hands, and amongst others a writing, bearing a public stamp with these words—"Judiciary delegations. A letter addressed to M. S——, seized at the Post-office, Paris, October 13, 1838" Signed, "the Commissary of Police, L. Frene," and another illegible name.

If these facts be true, is not such an act an offence qualified in the 187th article of the Penal Code "an abuse of authority towards citizens?" The subtraction or opening of letters committed to the Post-office, says that article, "committed or abetted by a functionary or agent of Government or of the administration of the Post-office, shall subject the offender to a fine of from 16f. to 300f. The culprit shall, moreover, be incapacited from holding any function or public employment during five years at least and ten at most—*National.*—Times, Nov. 1.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS, OCT. 20.

The steamer L'Acheron has brought us intelligence from Bona and Constantine, and the details of the great work of the Governor-General. The first thing worthy of remark in his organization of the province of Constantine is the choice of persons made by the Marshal. Ben Aissa who entered the province, where his cruelties and exactions are still remembered, but as a private person, had in his pocket his nomination to the post of Caid of the Kabyles of Shael and Stora. Thus the Marshal deceives the inhabitants of Constantine. Will this old lieutenant of Achmet be more faithful to France than to his former master? Sidi Ahmet Amolaout, who has devotedly served France for upwards of a year, has only been named Calife of Ferdjonia in consequence of a tragical event which great pains have been taken to conceal. The Calife whom the Marshal wished to appoint was assassinated by the Ferdjonias, together with an agent of the Hackem of Constantine, and two other envoys. Thus it is by four assassins that these tribes have precluded their submission. The heads of the unfortunate victims were sent to Achmet Bey. The Hachem Amouda has been confirmed in his functions, notwithstanding the degrading acts he has been charged with. The other natives appointed to the post of Caids are almost unknown. The appointment of Farhatben Said, who was ever the personal enemy of Achmet, is rather generally approved.

As to the Council of Administration of the province of Constantine, its composition is a matter of general surprise. Why has the Marshal admitted to this council so great a number of natives? Good policy requires that there should be a majority of French authorities, in order to preserve a marked preponderance in the decisions. Now out of 10 members there are but 3 Frenchmen—viz., the Superior Commander, the Military Sub-Intendant, and the Paymaster of the Division. They have admitted seven natives—viz., the Hachem of Constantine, the Calife of Sahel, the Calife of Ferdjonia, the Caid of Hennouchas, the Caid of Aractas, the Caid of Ammers, and the Scheik-el Arab. Necessary all the questions will be decided in the most favourable sense for the Arab Chiefs.

The Marshal, during his journey to Stora, caused Ben Aissa to be acknowledged as Kalifa by several Sheiklis of the Kabyle tribes of Sahel. The Eulmas and all the other natives residing along the roads traversed by our army received their new chiefs without any demonstration of joy. The presence of the troops left at Russicada and at the camp of the Arrouch will, however, powerfully aid Ben Aissa in establishing his authority over the adjoining country.

I mentioned in my last the submission of Tedjim, the Marabout of Ain Madi. A treaty had, it is true, been concluded with Abd-el-Kader, but the latter having insisted on additional concessions, after being joined by a reinforcement of troops on which he did not rely, his pertensions were met by a refusal, and hostilities consequently recommenced. They are, however, confined to mere skirmishing, Abd-el-Kader having converted the siege into a blockade, and both armies remaining in observation and on the defensive. What is to be the issue of this struggle? This is a question not to be easily solved. Our Government ought to avail itself of the difficulties of the Amir to obtain a modification of the treaty of the Tafna, for so long as it shall continue in force as it now stands, it will be impossible to colonize the territory which the French have reserved to themselves in the regency of Algiers.—*Commerce.*

UNITED STATES.

(From the *New York Courier and Inquirer.*)

BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS BY FRANCE.—Having performed what we considered a duty to the country, and particularly to its commercial interests, in pointing out the untenable grounds on which France defended her blockade of the Mexican ports, we have been content to remain silent on the subject and to allow many of our contemporaries the pleasure of saying the last word on the subject, well convinced that when the question attracted the attention of the press in England, it would appear that our views met the concurrence of all reflecting men in that country. If we had any misgivings on this point, it was that England, with her large maritime power, would look with favour on any extension of this pretended right of blockade—an extension of which it might be her interest frequently to avail herself, and that the connexion existing between the Queen of England and the son-in-law of Louis Philippe might induce the British Ministry to act in the premises with less energy than the occasion called for.

The conduct of the federal Government of the United States was, however, totally inexplicable. Both the President and Secretary of State have lived through periods at which this subject of blockade was one of unceasing discussion; and had they devoted but one moment of the time which they devote to the promotion of their partisan politics, they must at once have been struck with the assault on neutral rights which it involved, and stern remonstrance would have been their course, instead of a cold official notice of the blockade in the *Washington Globe.*

It is, however, better late than never. We have just learned by a gentleman from Washington, on whose accuracy we can rely, that on the return of the President to Washington, the whole question, embracing the recapture of the schooner Lone, was brought by him before the Cabinet; that repeated consultations were had on the subject, and that ultimately it was referred to the Attorney-General; and our informant added, "judging from my conversations with the President in relation to this matter, there can be no question that both he and the Attorney-General have taken the same views of this question as those heretofore sustained in your columns."

Although at the eleventh hour, we are glad that the Administration have at length been induced to think of the honour and the interests of the country instead of devoting their whole time to the object of retaining their official stations.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

COTTONS.—The sales of cotton since our last report are estimated at 2,400 bales, in which are comprised 1,350 bales Uplands, at 10½ a 14c., principally at 11½ a 13.; 450 Mobiles, at 10½ a 15c., and a small lot of the Mollet brand at about 16c.; 400 New Orleans, at 10½ a 14½c., and principally at 12 a 13½c., and 16c. for new. Our Liverpool advices are now to the 20th ult., and Havre to the 17th. In our own market there is a fair demand for home use, and holders show no disposition to push sales while the accounts of the new crop continue unfavourable, holding generally for full prices, and selling only when they obtain their rates. The stock in market is stated at 10,188 bales. In the annual statement of the cotton crop, published in the *New York Price Current*, we observed that the total crop of 1837-8 is estimated at 1,801,497 bales, of which 150,000 belonged to the crop of 1836-7, leaving the growth 1,650,000 against 1,570,000 bales, the growth of the preceding year. We quote New Orleans at 10½ a 14½c., and new 15 a 16½c.; Mobile at 10½ a 15c., no new received; Florida at 10½ a 13c., and Uplands at 10½ a 13½c., and new at 14 a 15c.

Advices from New Orleans of the 3d instant report the cotton market very active, the sales of the new crop on the 2d instant having been fully 1,000 bales, at about 12½ cents for fair to nearly good fair; the quality of the cotton was inferior to some previously received, and the above price establishes a further small advance. The purchases were on European account. Exchange on England had fallen to 10 to 11 per cent. premium.

The following tables, prepared from Levy's *New Orleans Price Current* and the *Mobile Register*, to the 1st instant, show the cotton trade of these cities for the year 1837-8, as compared with that preceding:—

		New Orleans, October 1, 1833.
1836.	1837.	Arrived.....604,475
		Exported.....596 068
		Stock.....15.302
1837.	1838.	Arrived.....748,218
		Exported.....737,186
		Stock.....8,843

The increase of the year 1837-8 is about 23 per cent., whilst the stock on the 1st of October is nearly a half less than at the same period last year.

		Mobile, October 1, 1838.
1836.	1837.	Arrived.....232,685
		Exported.....230 832
		Stock.....1,977
1837.	1838.	Arrived.....309,177
		Exported.....311,095
		Stock.....59

Increase about 32½ per cent., whilst the stock on the 1st October bears only a proportion of 1 to 33½ of the the same period last year.—*Times Nov.* 1.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The comet this evening has been very distinctly seen; its light is considerably condensed towards its centre. It is in a very rich part of the heavens, more than 40 stars are in the field with it. I have seen it pass over several, and some of the 12th magnitude are visible through it, even within 20 seconds of its most condensed part.

At 9 hours, 35 minutes, and 13 seconds, mean time at this place, its approximate right ascension was 23 hours, 54 minutes, and 27 seconds. Its north declination was about 63 degrees, 36 minutes, and 26 seconds.

Hence the errors of the ephemeris are about 1 minutes, 52 seconds, in right ascension; and 7 minutes, 28 seconds, in declination. In each instance the ephemeris is in excess.

The comet is in the Milky Way; yet at moments I can certainly see it with the naked eye—almost a Moscow sky. J. SOUTH.

Observatory, Kensington, Friday, midnight, Oct. 26.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.—We collect from the Belgian journals the following details of the explosion, on Friday last, of the gunpowder mills of Messrs Darouse and Co., situated between Boussu and Hornu about a league and a half from Mons. At the time of the accident there was in the mills a considerable quantoty of mining powder, besides about 40,000lb. of Government battle powder, which had been inspected, and admitted, to be of superior strength, and was to have been removed within a week. On this occassion General Liem and other superior artillery officers had expressed to the proprietors their admiration at the excellent order in which the establishment was kept. The number of workmen ordinarily employed in the mills was 17; of these 11 suffered, some remaining buried in the ruins, while the limbs of others were scattered around to the extent of between 500 and 600 yards. Nothing remains of the building except the principal chimney; the rest is one mass of ruins. The dwelling-house of the director, and a brewery which was near, suffered very much from the shock. Many houses in the communes of Boussu, Hornu, and St. Ghislain, were unroofed, the windows blown in, and the walls damaged, and some of these effects were felt at Lens, half-way between Ath and Mons, five leagues from the spot. A vibration was perceived even as far as seven leagues off. A postilion driving within three quarters of a league was blown from his horse into a ditch, but he recovered the shock, and was able to reach Mons in the evening. Portions of the gunpowder were thrown into the air without being ignited, and covered the people walking in the streets of Mone, which is two leagues distant. If we can give credit to the *Fanal*, an English gentleman and two ladies, who left Mons the afternoon of the accident in a carriage, were immediately opposite the mill at the moment of the explosion, and disappeared without leaving a trace behind; but this is, no doubt, incorrect. The damage is estimated at 40,000f. The cause of the explosion has not been positively ascertained, but it is believed to have been occasioned by the overheating of the flues in the drying-house. This is the third accident to the same mills within 10 years. Subscriptions have been opened for the families of the sufferers.—*Galignani's Messenger.*—Nov. 4.

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